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best to order the vaccination of all steerage passengers before embarkation.

I will use every precaution to avoid danger. I receive daily sanitary reports from the municipio, and am in close relations with the port officials. * * * I do not apprehend an epidemic this season ; there may be a few sporadic cases.

The moment I detect the slightest danger I will cable you.

Respectfully, yours,

FRANK A. DEAN,
United States Consul.

JAPAN.

Outbreak of relapsing fever in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, May 30, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, since the date of my last communication, May 21, no cases of cholera are returned in the government list of infectious diseases, and that no infection has spread from the cases of plague occurring upon the steamships *Rio de Janeiro* and *Coptic*, reported by me under date May 26. Relapsing fever has, however, made its appearance in Japan within the past few weeks, or, more probably, being entirely new to this country, has only been clearly recognized and differentiated within this period. The disease, it seems likely, was brought from the seat of the recent war in northern China, and has already appeared in the districts of Japan enumerated below. Although exact returns of the cases are not yet available, the remarks I have appended will afford some idea of the prevalence of the malady, which is undoubtedly the true relapsing or spirillum fever, and many cases have been met with in Tokyo Fu, Osaka Fu, and Chiba Ken. Very many cases have also occurred in Kagawa Ken and Hiogo Ken; mortality in latter about 20 per cent. A few cases in Tochigi Ken, Gifu Ken, and Kanagawa Ken.

This disease will be treated by me as one requiring precautions under general principles, pending special instructions from you, should you consider it advisable to give such.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SCOTLAND.

Disappearance of typhus fever in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, June 10, 1896.

SIR: I have much pleasure in reporting that typhus fever has been steadily decreasing since the date of my last report and has now entirely disappeared from Glasgow.

Your obedient servant,

W. GIBSON,
Vice and Acting Consul.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report of Constantinople—Fifteen deaths from bubonic plague in Bitlis.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4, 1896.

Public health in Constantinople is far from being good. Besides broncho-pneumonia in children and an epidemic of mumps, there exists

an epidemic of an infectious disease, to which I am not able to give a name. The *tableau clinique* of this disease consists of weariness, which lasts one or two days, and is followed by an elevation of the temperature of the body. The thermometer shows 39 or 39.5 centigrade. At this time the skin is covered by an eruption which resembles that of measles. On the second or third day of the eruption one or more articulations swell and become painful. Two or three days after the eruption the temperature becomes normal and also the articulations, but the latter's pain and swelling may last more than four or five days. The urine during this disease is normal, and I have not observed any complications in the other organs. I have seen several cases of the above-described disease in persons who have had measles last year. I have not seen any fatal case.

A few deaths from smallpox are always registered on the monthly bulletins of mortality. * * *

The sanitary news which arrives from the different provinces shows that in nearly all the provinces of Asia Minor spotted typhus is raging, as well as typhoid fever, smallpox, and dysentery.

From Bitlis, in Asia Minor, on the Lake of Vara, among the men of Hamidieh regiment, i. e., the Kurdish imperial cavalry, several cases of bubonic plague have occurred, of which 15 proved fatal. It is so stated in a dispatch dated 22d of last May. I will write in my next report whether any sanitary steps have been ordered.

Cholera in Egypt is spreading in the different provinces, though it is abating in Alexandria.

Since the beginning of the epidemic, up to the 2d instant, 2,643 cholera cases have been registered, of which 2,223 proved fatal.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BERMUDA.—Week ended June 5, 1896. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of June 20, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 193 deaths in this city during the week ending June 18, 1896. Eleven of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 25 new cases; 10 were caused by enteric fever, 5 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 2 by dysentery, 21 by enteritis, 12 by smallpox, 1 by measles, 6 by pneumonia, 1 by glanders, and 19 by tuberculosis.

Of the 11 deaths by yellow fever during the week, 10 occurred among the Spanish troops in the military hospital.

A paper published has the rumor that cases of Asiatic cholera were reported from Matanzas, and Inspector Losada, of the army, went to that city. Later it was denied. Probably acute enteritis, very common at this time of the year, was taken for Asiatic cholera.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of April, 1896. Estimated population, 106,546. Total deaths, 200, including 28 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended June 6 correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,846,948. The highest rate was recorded in Bolton, viz, 23.8, and the lowest in Preston, viz, 10.5 a thousand.